the Western Powers, from interest and sulf preservation obliged to add the weight of its political consideration to what of France and Ensiad. Such a dirision of sentiment cannot subsist long in the centre of Europe with contential contential

me, leve in Rome, matters and things remain pretty much latte quo. There is still much rejoicing at the Austra quo. There is still much rejoicing at the Austra quo. There is still much rejoicing at the Austra concordat, and at the lerge accession of papal ver through it and the support of imperial France, serves to compensate for the loss of influence and came from Spain, Portugal and Sardinia and opens in a prospect of conditation with the King of the ser country. There is, nevertheless, no great sense of until here on the part of the government, as is shown the cominued arrest of suspected persons, and their ape from prison in large numbers hardly to accounted for by the mere carelessness of the jailors, by is one wast caultron of political intrigue and violent blic passion; but the hour of her delivery has not yet uck, and she will jet remain, for some time to come, ever geographical division of Europe. If England has own way, she would have revolutionized the kingdom her Two Stellies long sgo, which she might have done hout expending a farthing or searthing a man, by the repromensate of a large fleet along the coast of Caris; but France has other and deeper plans, and the set of Naples, which is sure to come off some time or re, has been suppended to admit of the performance of principal peace. Napoleon will not again vesture on out of the way enterprise till he has secured the point of Central Europe; and I shall, immediately after Easter Holldays, repair to Paris and Frackfort on the notone for the vou in ormed about events, present and in Rome, matters and things remain pretty much ys, repair to Paris and Frackfort on the ou in ormed about events, present and hose quarters. Of this, however, I feel, that should the time for a rup ure be-

med be entitled to it, as social abque distinct in terminic.

There is nothing now in Spain or Portugal. In the former country, Espariero's administration still drags its slow length along, and there seems to be some prospect of financial emilioration. The Queen is evident, but a political prisoner, and exhibits her fidelity to the Church of Rome in spite of the withdrawal of her Minister from Rome and thereturn of the Papal Nuncio from Madrid, by magnificent presents to the folly Father here and to the Church of Spain. The position of Spain is far from being assured, and its by no mean scratais which of the many factions that strive for power and indicance will, in the end, be successful. Espartero is a very old man, and the Queen is yet quite young and in constant communication by writing, with her mother, Donna Christina, who appears to be the especial favorite of the Empeor Napoleon in Paris. The particular good fortune now consists in being too remote from the iamediate interests of Europe to be a special mark, and in having Mr. Piece preside over the affairs of the United States. Other size, either her present government at home, or the island of Onta might be in canger. As matters stand non cit possession.

Cube might be in canger. As matters stand non cie pecoolo. F. J. G.

The Threatened Rapture Between England
and the United States.

[From the London Post, (official) Feb. 19]
The prospect of hostilities with America is not in itself
serious; nor would so much be made of what there is, if
the public on both sides of the Attantic would lay aside
all petty anger and prejudice, and betake themselves to
a caim and just review of the situation. Wantever feel
ing may at this moment exist between the two countries
is due to miconosption of the facts in some, and misre,
presentation of them in others. There is no casus belis.
There is no thing whatever that can for a moment justify
two great Powers, like England and America, in naving
recourse to arms. Nations are bound by the same moral
laws in respect to their quarrels as individuals. Many a
cause for angry, and even menacing, words may arise between two upright men, and yet nothing exist to justify
them in proceeding to blows. Similarly, at the stage of
sivilization at which the nations of the West have now arrived, no cause of war can be admitted to be justifiable
which does not stand upon a wrong committed or a right
in danger, to such an extent as to leave no other means
open for the vindication of the one or the detence of the
other.

There is nothing in the American question which in
the least answers these conditions. In the Russian aggression there was a tangible evil to which we could point
as our justification for resource to arms. We could
point to a danger to universal liberty, to the peace of
Surape, to the balance of power, to the faith of treaties,
and to the honor of nations. These were jeonardised,
and he who put them in jeopardy refused to recede. One
only course was then left us. He who would not retire
by force of reason must be repelied by torce of srms. And
that concession be extorted by necessity which ought to
have been granted by honor and conscience. The
suffrages of nearly all indupte uphald the Alliel Powers
in their conflict with R

by a few clever men, who find it their interest of the some to stimulate popular passion and raise a cry for war.

The more the American question is examined, the more it will be seen to be purely a matter of feeling. American eignity is wounded. Apologies have been made for the wrong inadvertently done. Such an applogy, at any other time, would have been instantly accepted, and all would have gone on as before. But new elections being in prospect, and President Pierce destring a continuance of his chair, and those employed under him, the greater part of whom would be displaced by his removal, desiring his continuance also, they find it convenient to get up a cry against England, and to magnify the allegen offence to proportions which it would be inconsistent with their honor to tolerate, even after expansition, analogy, and assurances of future circumspection. When this wicked attampt to create a quarrel was first made, there was no prospect of peace with Russia. In the Eastern horizon everything located dark and threatening. England was after in every pulse with active preparation for the equipment of such an armament as, in the whole history of nations, the world has never seen. About the same time it was the fashion to magnify the resources and invincibility of Russia, and to infer thence the future an arrassment of England. This, doubtless, effered a good opportunity for a nation on the service of the globe to plok a quarrel with us about

nothing. It was, doubtless, felt by some parties in America that we were so involved in the Sast that we were thoroughly defsuccless and powerless in the West. No time then so propitious for taking down our national princip for exercising a little pompous dictation; and for embarrassing, if possible, both our military and commercial proceedings. Any such embarrassment would be so much gain to Russia, and was sure to receive the support, even if it were not actually the creation of the strong ussian party in the State of New York, who have on many occasions taken opportunity to saw the seeds of his feeling towards Enguand. Again, it has teen the policy of the philo-Russian party in America to incultate a popular beileft in the brittle nature of the alliance between this country and France. Any one hamiliar gith the most popular American passers is aware of this. The instigators of American inscibility doubless drew a pretty picture of a repture between the French and English governments; of Fogtand compelled either to make a numiliaring passe with Russia against the popular will, or else to carry it on without the aid of France, at a ruin-ous expenditure of men and money; and, putting all these circumstances together, conceived that we should be prepared to make any concessions, and consent to any terms demanded by the government of the United States, rather than add to our troubles by provoking hostitities there also. But, alsa! for those golden Yankee dreams! The French allance was never enough that the summent—the national self respect was never higher-and, as to make any concessions, and consent to any terms demanded by the government of the United States, rather than add to our troubles by provoking hostitities there also, But, alsa! for those golden Yankee dreams! The French allance was never thought of the summent—the national self respect was never higher-and, as to make any self-respect was never higher-and, as to make any self-respect was never higher-and, as to make any self-respect was never higher-a

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN PARIS.

Relations Between the English and French Governments—Probable Jemands of Tarkey—The Proposed Armistice, &c. &c. (Paris (Feb. 17, evening) Correspondence of Loadon Post.] Count Buol-Schauenstein, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Baron de Meyschurg, M de Kletzl, Count Czeceny, M. Bahl and Baron Werner, arrived at the Hotel Brittol, Place Vendome.

Loris Clarendon and Cowisy reached Paris late last right, as expecied, and but for the absencer, rather, non-arrival—of the Turki heavoys, the Congress might mert before the 25th. Paris is full of gossip, which will no doubt lead to many false conclusions touching the views of the governments of France and England. Every word and look of those who surround the Emperor is commented upon, and leads to spenistions. I shall not repeat them; but I must again record my sincer convirtion that the Cabinets of the Tulleries and St. James as are united on all questions, and that the Emperor's decisions will be found perfectly in accordance with the assertions he has made, viz: that the peace shall be based on such a treaty as will give Europe a secure and decided guarantee spainst the future aggression of Russis. Knowing the levely, trankness and decision which has characterized the loreign policy of Napoleon III., we may be sure that, on this solemn occasion, the ruing mind which has so happily directed the domestic and foreign affairs of France, will be found supporting the cause of Europe at the coming Congress. Those who entertain the slightest doubt on the subject draw their concusions and build their arguments on the imprudent eagenness for peace displayed by the France, with the command. Had they shown that dignified reserve which belongs to the great man who rules France, much of the permicious gossip, which emanates from the lips of the exemise of the amount of the Emperor of these whose words have not that weight, perhaps which their elevated positions to reak for peace and England, obeying the inspiration of their respe

with justice—Si and union array of a cyrusosemic curve lar France of Vanglebrre.

[Faris (Feb. 18) Correspondence of London Standard J. We are told that there is no just ground for those suspicions which have been raised regarding its intentional attributed to the French government on the subject of the consences. It is denied that Austra has accessed in supplanting Eng and, and it is, on the other hands altimed that France and England are perfectly agreed as to the meaning they thick should be not upon the Ethas well as the other hands of the consences. It is denied that Austra has accessed in supplanting Eng and, and the man the subject of the third that is a said original to the meaning they think should be not been also they that this is, as it oright to be, the truth. It may be observed, in support of this better view of the case, that two leading lournals, hitterto remarked for the condence with which they answered for a pacific result from the Conferences, appear to have lost a little of their assurance. TacConstitutioned, in some prefatry remarks to a series of biographical sketches of those diplomatists on whom the cyces of the world are at this moment flued, bettays a misgiving which, on the part of so interpid an optimis; means semeting. The Journal des Delots, still hopeful, as those who are in the habit of putting that pose out of sight would seem inclined to suppose.

Turkey decannes two things: the drest in indemnity for the sundy well informed print, prove quite as tractable agreession of Eugsta, and next, that Nicolaieff shall be destroyed. With regard for the demand for expenses, the Delots see no serious difficulty; not that Russia will pay but that Turkey unsafigured to the demand for expenses, the Delots see no serious difficulty; not that Russia will pay but that Turkey unsafigured to the demand for expenses, the Delots see an open serious proposition of the first paying the content of the first

3. Perhaps a facility of raising a loan upon the chance

of reeness a facility of raising a loan upon the classes of reace.

4. An occasion for di-turbing, if not breaking up, our aliance with France, and so isolating England in the councils of Europe.

5. A postponement of all military and naval operations to such a period as will render an advance upon Triffs, the only true strategic point in Asia, difficult, if not impossible, from the setting in of the unhealthy season in the valleys of Mongretia and Imeritia.

Surely, if the war is to be renewed, no one can for a moment suppose that all these advantages will be given to Russia, as if purposely to increase our own difficulties.

Surely, if the war is to be renewed, no one can for a moment suppose that all these advantages will be given to Kussis, as if purposely to increase our own dificulties.

Put if peace be made, for what, then, have we macrificed 50,000 lives and 100 millions of meney?

Was it for the purpose of securing the integrity of the Sulman's deminions? Surely not, for he is to forfest his Danubian Principalities, which we may suppose will become, under our fostering care, like the last portion of his territory of which we assisted in despoting him—Greece—a European nuisance—an anarchical nest of swindlers, pirates and brigands.

Surely, this example of our skill in organization is not one which wise men would wish to follow.

We could not have made the sacrifices alluded to in order to secure the Sultan's independence; for all Europe, including Russia, is to inte fere in regulating the internal arrangements of his empire.

The Christians, by the new improvements, are to have military service—which they great mass of them loatheforced upon them, and are, in return, to have the hearston remitted, a tax which they great mass of them loatheforced upon them, and are, in return, to have the hearston remitted, a tax which they willingly pay for the exemption they have hitherto erjoyed from an imposition which they are now desired to consider as a privilegs.

The attempt to enforce these regulations may—uav, will—produce disturbances among all classes of furkish subjects, which will render an occupation of the Perritory and coercion of the people necessary.

In the meantime peace will be declared, and Russia will be "invited" to assist in the pacification of the Turkish Empire. We have no doubt that a she will assist at the almost incritable "carrie" which must follow hard upon such proceedings with the very greatest at the almost incritable "carrie" which must follow hard upon such proceedings with the very greatest at the almost incritable "carrie" which must follow hard upon such proceedings with the very greatest as the almos

Western med ling, will remest her interference in the character of a mediator, her favorue beau role, absolutely necessary.

Meanwhile, if a coolness should take place between the Western allies, and England, by Lord Palmerston's successful management, should be involved in an American war, the nuture disposal of the Suitan's dominions can be arranged between the three empireshand England's wishes or interests may receive but little attention at the hands of the Constantinopie congress.

Leoking at all these complications, we cannot help trinking that a peace made at the present time will be very similar in its effects to the acquisition of Ca out by our troops in the Affghan war: of which event the great Duke is reported to have remarked—"As soon as you have got it, your difficulties will begin."

Let it not be said that the warnings we are giving are recent discoveries on our part, and that they gome too la'se. Should the later unfortunately prove to be the case, it is not our faut. As long ago as the 24th of May, 1854, nearly two years since, we anticipated that such a crists as we now dread must come sconer or later, and although events have marched more slowly than we calculated on, still the very words we used then will require no alters ion, although the period of their becoming applicable may occur in 1856, or be postponed till 1867. Those words were:—

Towards the spring of the year we much dread hat disat-

Towards the spring of the year we much dread that disasterion will have advanced with giast virties within the territory will have advanced with giast virties within the territory will have advanced with giast virties within the territory will have been been an experienced to the present government be persisted, and trete policy of the present government be persisted in and reflect whether these are not signs that all these things are coming rapidly to a consumation.

[From the Loaden was eard, Feb. 19]

The given been an expert to an armistice. We cannot give create to the remains on the part arminates would be more mainteen on the part arminates of the was an armistice would be more mainteen on the part are all ready for the field, and way, if not to turnish the character wil he to agree to an armistice. We cannot give create the territory of the field, and way, if not to turnish the character of the was an armistic and way, if not to turnish the character of the was a state of the character of the was a state of the character of the was a state of the character of the character of the was a state of the character of the char

SCENES IN ST. PSTARSBURG—THE PUBLIC REJOICINGS
— BOT AL VIKITORS—DRESS OF THE BRIDE—HEALTH OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER-APPEARANCE OF THE

We have received the St. Petersburg journals of the We have received the St. Petersburg publishes an Imperial manifesto, announcing the marriage of His Majesty's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the Grand Dukes Aixandra Petrowna (Prinsess of Oldenburg).

(Correspondence of Paris Constitutional) The marriage of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Princess Aixandra Petrowna of Oldenburg, tock place to-day. At early dawn the firing of cannon and the ringing of bella announced the opening of the fets. Although an official programms of the proceedings had been rathed will be acarried atto effect. Although an official programms of the proceedings had been rathed will be acarried atto effect. Although an official programms of the program of the copy of the strength of the copy of the c

a war wine horses much he so huncid and from h. of seatesh and the finalise proposed in the size of the patch of th

nal line, had made them alves known, an inventory was drawn up, in which it " as declared that in the maternal it.e no heirs had see " as declared that in the maternal it.e no heirs had see " as declared that in the maternal it.e no heirs had see " as declared that in the maternal it.e no heirs had see " as declared that in the maternal it.e no heirs had see " as declared that in the maternal it.e no heirs had see " as declared that in the request of the mater as and undivided. This was the situation of affairs who, on the 5th Otober, 1854, Measr. de Valmy and de Lery received a summons, at the request of Mrs. Ridg way, by birth a Willing, and others, pretanding to be the cuty beirs of the Duchess de Plaisance of the mater all line, in her quality as a child of Mrs. Eliza Moore " as first cousin of the Duchess de Plaisance, and niece of Madame Barbé de Marbois, by birth a Moore mother of said Duchess. The object of this summons was to claim of Messra, de Valmy and de Lery the partition of the tuberitance, the sale of the estates depending on it. Mesurs, de Valmy and de Lery demanded the justice ion of these claims as heirs. In reply to this reclamation lirs. Ricgway, through her agents, deposited with Mr. Durant, public notary at Paris, various proxis establishing, is their opinion, her rights to the inheritance of the Duchess de Plaisance.

Mesers, de Valmy and de Lery acknovledged these proots as establishing the descent of Mrs. Ridgway from Thomas Lleyd Moore; but they alleged that they did not prive that there had been a legitimate marriage between William Moore and Sarah Lloyd before the birth of Medame Barbi ce Marbols, tacir daughter, no more than they preved the filiation of Thomas Lloyd Moore, grandather of Mirs. Ridgway, brother of Madame Barbe de Marbols, their daughter, no more than they preved the filiation of Thomas Lloyd Moore, grandather of Mirs. Ridgway, through the requirement, Mrs. Ridgway are supplied by the cruibits and decuments which have been farnished.

The care of Mirs. Ridgway, are su

re-envirg their recourse against De Valmy and De Lery. Cordemns De Valmy and De Lery, jointly and severally,

Throws the costs upon the husband and wife, Ridgway, receiving their recourse against De Vaimy and De Lery. Condemns Pe Vaimy and De Lery, jointly and severally, to all the costs.

Mesers. De Valmy and De Lery lodged an appeal against this jucgment.

On her side, Mrs. Ridgway lodged an incidental appeal, tounded on the fact of the Fribunal having omitted to order the sale by auction of the personal property dependent on the heritage of Madame De Palesance.

In consequence of this double appeal, the case again came before the court. on the 22d of January last.

Mesers. De Valmy and De Lery demanded that previous to the decussion of the matter faself, Mrs. Ridgway should be compelled to exhibit and to deposit at the clerk's office of the court the family Bible containing the above mentioned declarations.

The Court rendered on the same day a decision by which it adjourned the cause to the 29th of January. To-day (Jan. 29.) the affair again came up.

M. Berryer, advocate of M. De Valmy, began by repelling the reproaches made against Mesers. De Valmy and I'e Lery, of having been overanxious to reize on the inheritance.

As to Mrs. Ridgway, (the advocate continues,) how can she complain of such a state of things? At that epoch she was residing in Paris, having returned from America in order to enjoy the pleasures of Paristan life. In consideration of her brilliant beauty, her youth and her riches, the most exquisite salons were thrown open to her; she was acquainted with what is called legrand monde, and was constantly kept advised of whatever passed three. How would it have been possible for her to be ignorant of the death of the Duchees de Plaisanne? See must have been advised of it even before the funeral circular which she acknowledges was addressed to her my the Puke de Valmy. Furthermore, could she be unaware of the right's she had to exercive in regard to the inheritance? Could she be ignorant that there were ties of relation-ship, and to take advantage of it in order to enlarge still more the right was have

act that it is stated that in 1759 a hundred and fortyseven persons have been in serioed there as having been
haptized, and that in 1757 there were mentioned ninetythree marriages, a number of little importance in reference to the present population of the State of Pennsylvania, but considerable in relation to that of 1787. Well,
in the registers you do not find any mention of the marriage of W. Moore and Sarah Ltoyd; you see there only a
marriage of W. Moore and Rachel Right under date of
lith Argust, 1758. Is it W. Moore, one of the forefathers
of our adversaries? This is impossible, but that would
not prove his marriage with Sarah Lloyd, and it is impossible not to conclude from the silence of the registers
that this marriage did not occur in 1757. It is attempted
to make up for this deficiency by family registers. I
accord to those registers, even to the father of a family,
as much authority as to the public registers and to the
magistracy. But since you offer as proof the family Bible exhibit to us the original. The original has been
spoken of; but, why has the father of Brs. Ridgway, in
writing to bis daugh at in Septomber 1854, not sam her
this pretended title? Instead of this, they devoted themselves in Octo'er and November, 1854, to researches and
to notarial documents, and it was only when they asw
the insufficiency of all these means, on the 26th January,
1855, that Mr. Willing concluded to have expised by a notary those pretended inscriptions in this Bible, which is
claimed to have been in his possession aine 1836.

Not only by the legislation of France, but even
by that of the United States, have I the right
to refuse this document. Numerous decisions
of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania prove that
when the original exists, the copy is not admissible.
In fact, our acversaries are in possession of the original;
a correspondent of M. de Valuay writes to him that he
has been informed by the selicitor of Mr. Willing, at Philacliphia, that the Bible in question has been sent to
franc fact that it is stated that in 1759 a hundred and forty

ceipias, that the lines in question has been sent to France.

On the other hand, even in attributing to this Bible the greatest authority, this fact ought not to lead to the conclusion that the inscriptions which it contains should be made for the purpose of the cause; these mentions must be coval with the facts they state; now in this Bible, all have teen made use contexts without interruption and at once the marriage of 1757, and the births of the two children who were born of it; in a word, whatever occurred in the family up to 1788, in an interval of 31 years. Moreover, you do not find there stated the principal events, such as the marriage of Thomas Moore, the eldest son of W. Moore and Sarah (Loyd, in 1782); the birth of their daughter Eliza, in 1786; the marriage of Madame Barbe de Marbeits, in 1788. Indeed, the exhibited inscriptions have no other date than 1855, the epoch judged necessary for the present cause; the Bible in question is therefore unfaithful; at all events, it is incomplete.

M. Berryer goes over the other documents exhibited by Macame Raigway, and endeavors to establish that they do not cortain the proof which the Jadges in the first instance found there. He explains himself likewise as to the correspondence of Mr. Barbe de Marbois, and maintains that if this correspondence is examined in its entirety, and not by fagoesnts, you destroy completely the arguments which are pretended to result from it.

It. Puraure, adv cate of Mrs. Ri'gway, after having again exposed the facts of the cause, maintains that, anterior to the death of Madame de Plaisance, the Duke de Valmy was perfectly well acquinted with Mrs. Ri'gway, in whose house he had several times direct, and with whom he had gone to the Theatre Italienne; and that, under these circumstances, the relation existing between Mims. de Plaisance and Mrs. Ri'dgway, in whose house he had several times direct, and with whom he had gone to the Theatre Italienne; and that, under these circumstances.

What was delery were in too much have, after

planted only by reignous moures, and my mounting easier. There is another whose testimony is of great weight; it is Washington himself. The following is taken from an American testimote which the testimote of the mounting of the mounty, or American Society the ceremony was performed in the morning, in the chasel of the minister, by his chapping. and in the evening at the house of Mr. Moore, by Mr. White, the minister. Several rumors have been circulated upon this occasion, and, amongst others, that the young lady renounced her religion to become a Catholic; that she had been baptled and had communicated; but my oplaien is that nothing has been asked from the several manner of the best a mutual toleration."

It was upon this occasion that Washington wroe the following the manner of the best an united toleration. The mounting has been asked from the later of the language spirition of the language for the bearing the mounting the manner of the Moore and the most of the hoppy and agreeable marriage which you are about to contract with Miss Moore. Although you have given numerous proofs of your prediction and your devotion to this country, this last act must be ensidered not only as a marked and rensible evicence of it, but as the most satisfactory and the most durable that you can give.

The qualifies and the connection of that amiable performed the most durable that you can give. The provides and that of your wite, whom we have the good fortune to be acquisited with, as also with her family, to whom we be good to differ our compliments to your happites and that of your wite, whom we have the good fortune to be acquisited with, as also with her family, to whom we be good for tune to be acquisited with, as also with her family, to whom we be good for the tolerance of Napoleon, and animated with the greatest dealer to show myself would be administed with the greatest dealer to show myself would be administed with the greatest dealer to show myself would be a dealer of the should be a decreased to the contract of the